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WEDNESDAY,  
 DECEMBER 7, 1955

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Column One David Courtney

NATIONAL feeling cannot be stifled by international exigency. International exigency, if serious enough, cannot be set aside to please national feeling. There, perhaps, lies the problem of Cyprus. Somewhere in between, as has been said at another ticklish matter geographically in much the same area, there may be effective compromise.

THE question came yesterday before the House of Commons. It was expected that Mr. Lennor-Boggs, who heads the Colonial Office, would tell about his recent talks with the Greek Government and Archbishop Makarios. He may yet do so, although with negotiations still in flux, progress and the Greek and Cypriot side handicapped by the pressure of extremists, the current House of Commons debate is hardly the time for any satisfactory review of the position. The debate was opened by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, for the problem, as Britain sees it, is one of colonialism rather than of foreign policy, with an exacting international exigency overpowering justified national feeling.

IT is difficult on an occasion like this for the well-meaning observer to take a plain stand. His heart pulls one side, his head the other. Self-determination has become one of Democracy's articles of faith. It was raised to that sacred status after a war that was to end all wars and bring about a world condition in which sovereignty could multiply by every power given full independence without hurt to anyone else or to the stability of a benevolent and peaceful international system from which all covetousness and aggressive mischief had been banished. Instead, there has been a worse war since then, and world conditions today are being shaped by the prospect of, or the overwhelming necessity to, avoid, one still worse.

IT is therefore possible to comprehend the British position. It is to be sure, a position of self-determination. The comprehension of the one side and the sympathy with the other must, however, be qualified. In the example, the Ethnarchy Council in Cyprus had advised acceptance of the constitution offered it some time ago, the island, which would almost certainly have reached a stage of self-government from which the next step, towards independence, would have been short. Instead, it is still being governed by extremists and made a bargaining chip by the United Kingdom. It is a fact that it is being governed by extremists and made a bargaining chip by the United Kingdom. It is a fact that it is being governed by extremists and made a bargaining chip by the United Kingdom.

ON Britain's side, the trouble seems to have been an obstinate reluctance to state objectives. From all accounts, Archbishop Makarios prepared to consider self-determination as a goal following natural lapse of time from some lesser status. It is that in which he should be aided by a clear statement that sovereign rights would indeed follow naturally, perhaps not within a defined period, but as a proper and accepted consequence of present compromise and as an honest British objective. Without some such statement, it is hard to see how the British will suspect whatever is offered them and the extremists will continue to dominate their country. It is a fact that it is being governed by extremists and made a bargaining chip by the United Kingdom.

## French Socialists Reject Communist Tie-Up in Election

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The National Council of the Socialist Party tonight rejected a motion suggesting an electoral alliance with the Communist Party. The vote was 197 to 134.

The Council then adopted a motion authorizing local socialist leaders to form alliances if they wished with other parties of the Left, notably the Radicals led by former Premier Pierre Mendès-France.

The outcome of the election will depend largely on what sort of alliances the numerous parties can agree upon. These alliances are expected to be concluded by December 10.

Where two or more allied parties get over 50 per cent of the vote, they get all the seats. The election programme of a right-wing alliance between the Conservatives, right-wing Radicals and the Popular Republican Movement (Catholic) would be to work on the final list of M. Antoine Pinay, the present Foreign Minister.

## Bekka Forms First Moroccan Gov't

RABAT, Tuesday (Reuters). — Premier-designate El Bekka announced in forming the first representative Government in the history of Morocco tonight, and he was working on the final list of ministers which he will present to Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef tomorrow.

He announced that it would contain nine members of the Istiqlal, the largest nationalist party, six members of the Democratic Independence Party, and one representative of the Moroccan Jewish community.

Thirty armed rebels in American-type helmets today raised a French garrison of 100 men on heavily-guarded Berkane, north-east Morocco, and freed a captured rebel leader.

French troops immediately threw a cordon round the town. They killed six of the men as they tried to flee into the nearby Moroccan desert.

The terrorists entered the town which is under curfew and looted the hospital. Guards moved their helmets and admitted them thinking they were French soldiers.

The terrorists carried off the rebel leader, the French garrison, and two Moroccan auxiliary policemen.

The leader, Bakhou, was captured recently. He was suffering from pneumonia.

Soon after the attack the bodies of six Moroccans were found near the town. They had been killed by the escaping rebels.

## Soviets Offer Syria Oil Refinery at Bargain Price

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (Reuters). — Syria is studying a Russian offer to supply a complete new oil refinery at a bargain price, officials here said today.

Under a new agreement ratified here yesterday, the Iraq Petroleum Co. is pledged to supply Syria with 600,000 tons of crude oil a year.

Syria is expected to obtain a similar quantity from the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co. (Tapline). Today's report said the refinery offer was presented by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Serge Nemchinov, and included the services of Russian experts in building and installation.

Three foreign companies have been distributing oil in Syria—Royal Dutch Shell and the two American firms of Esso-Vacuum and Esso. They have been supplied by I.P.C. refineries in Tripoli and the Lebanon.

## U.N. Body Backs Israel Motion on Air Safety

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UPI). — The Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopted today a resolution calling on all countries to avoid incidents involving commercial planes that accidentally trespass over international boundaries.

The vote was 16 to 0 with 13 abstentions.

The resolution now goes to a General Assembly plenary session for confirmation.

Israel proposed the motion for the agenda shortly after an El Al jet was shot down in Bulgaria July 6 with the loss of 58 lives.

## Persia Spurns Soviet Protest on MEDO

TEHRAN, Tuesday (Reuters). — Persia has rejected a note from Russia complaining that her membership in the Baghdad pact had "seriously damaged Soviet-Persian relations," and replied that her adherence to the pact does not represent a threat to the Soviet Union. Any contrary interpretation would be "an unfriendly act," Persia said in her note published here yesterday.

## British Cabinet Studies Secret Cyprus Talks

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Sir Anthony Eden's Cabinet today discussed latest reports on the progress of secret talks on the future of Cyprus, where violence is flaring in support of the Union with Greece campaign.

## Bulgarian and U Nu Pledge Coexistence

RANGOON, Tuesday. — Russia and Burma today promised each other to abide by India's famous five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Prime Minister, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, signed a joint statement with Premier U Nu which pledged the two countries to mutual respect for their territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation.

Earlier today, the Soviet Communist Party chief, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, said, "We cannot disarm unilaterally when Western powers are increasing their armaments. It would have been stupid if we found ourselves powerless before aggressive forces, if we were not able to curb the insane attempts of imperialism to unleash a new war."

## Repeats Charge

He was speaking at a mass rally sponsored by the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom Party, the ruling party in Burma, headed by Premier U Nu.

Besides dealing with disarmament, Mr. Khrushchev repeated his allegation made in a speech in Bangalore, India, that the Western powers had made one concession after another to Hitler, "pushing him against the East, against our country." But he paid tribute to the British, French, and American armies for the "very great victory against Hitlerism." He said World War II proved that the British, French, American and Soviet peoples could be the best of friends "not only during good times, but in the time of a most severe and hard ordeal."

Mr. Khrushchev then spoke of the latest explosion of a Soviet hydrogen bomb, which he described as one of "gigantic, unprecedented power."

(See earlier story — Page 3)

## Yugoslav-Philippine U.N. Deadlock Unbroken

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (UPI). — The General Assembly failed again today to elect a successor to Turkey in the Security Council, as the two sides threatened to call a session which would last until the deadlock was broken.

For the Assembly, the Philippines, backed by the U.S. and Yugoslavia, supported by Russia and Britain, tied with neither side to elect the two-thirds majority required for election to the Council. Seven ballots were taken today, bringing the total to 29 since the election began two months ago. Cuba and Australia were elected to two of the three non-permanent seats on the first ballot on October 14.

The Philippines led throughout today's voting, its highest total being 22 votes, seven short of the two-thirds majority. After his threat, Assembly President Jose Maza of Chile adjourned the session, promising to let enough time elapse for delegates to give new instructions from their governments before calling the Assembly to vote again.

## Coalition Partners Critical of New Budget in Knesset Debate

By ARNOLD RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The second day of the Knesset debate on the supplementary budget was noteworthy for the critical attitude of speakers representing two Coalition parties, Mapam and Hapoel Hamizrachi.

Although the tone of Mr. Hanan Rubin (Mapam) yesterday was much more moderate than in the days when he was one of the Opposition's chief detractors of Mr. Eshkol's policies, he made it quite clear that he was far from satisfied with the new budget.

He pointed out that "there is a difference, of course, between a speaker who appears on behalf of a party which is part of the Government and one who is in the Opposition." Continuing in this apologetic vein, Mr. Rubin said that if he had any complaint it was that his party had not yet made its weight felt in the new Government. He hoped they would make progress in that respect.

View Unchanged

Mr. Rubin stressed that he had not changed his view that it was undesirable for the Government to come along with supplementary budgets in the course of the fiscal year. All such budgets were in the nature of post factum approval of expenditure made without any legal authority in the original budget. "I hope the Government will promise — and I am not speaking now of defence or emergencies — that this will be the last supplementary budget."

One of the chief defects of the proposed budget, Mr. Rubin declared, was the "unhealthy proportion" between direct and indirect taxes. In 1955, direct taxes would come from about 10 per cent of total income, while indirect taxes would come from about 90 per cent.

Income tax should serve as one of the main foundations of the budget, he asserted. Tax collection should not be increased by putting stronger pressure on the wage-earner and the small businessman, but on "those classes who until now have not actually participated in the tax system."

Mr. Rubin said he did not accept the theory that every wage earner was a taxpayer. There was no reason why a general wage increase of 10 per cent should mean the cost of living was more than 3-1/2 per cent.

Mr. Moshe Kolmer (Hapoel Hamizrachi-Mizrachi) was much more outspoken in his criticism. He said that the budget at its present high figure was not suited to the present economic situation. He would use our influence within the Government to reduce it and revise it considerably. There are items that are not urgent but were taken into account at the beginning of the year. They have not become any more urgent now, and we shall propose that such expenditures be transferred to more pressing matters.

Although Mr. Kolmer did not say how his party would vote on the budget, Hapoel Hamizrachi-Mizrachi Knesset group decided on Monday night to abstain from the final reading. It is their view that ILHAM, the budget on its final reading, would be made in committee. It is likely that they will vote against the budget on its final reading. Asked what the party's stand would be if the question of confidence came up, Mr. Kolmer said: "We would vote against it."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

## Israel Protests To U.N. as Egyptian Attacks Renewed

The Israel delegation at the United Nations has been instructed to protest to the Security Council against the continued wave of Egyptian aggression climaxed yesterday by a heavy, 3 1/2-hour attack by mortar and machine-gun fire. The attack was believed to be the most serious since Israel last brought the U.N.'s attention to the situation on November 22.

In two communications issued by the Army spokesman yesterday, the attack is reported to have begun at 9:30 a.m. when an Egyptian position directed automatic fire at an Israeli patrol in the vicinity of Kluhm near the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli patrol returned the fire, and simultaneously the Egyptian forces raised mortar shells on the patrol and in the neighbourhood of Kluhm and the settlement itself. The firing stopped at about 1 p.m. There were no casualties.

## Both Sides Complain

The U.N. spokesman said in Jerusalem that a cease-fire had been arranged to take effect at 4 p.m. He said that he had reports that there was firing at 2 p.m. and added that both sides have lodged complaints with the United Nations Commission.

In announcing Israel's approach to the Security Council, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that Egyptian aggression was continuing unabated since Israel's last protest.

He recalled that on November 22, Mr. Mordecai Kidron, Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the U.N., submitted a complaint to the Security Council.

## Jordanians Fire On Farmers in Field

Rifle fire was opened yesterday morning from Jordan territory against members of the Arab Legion working in the field. The army spokesman announced. One of the members of the settlement was slightly wounded in the leg. The rifle fire was in the Beitau Valley, near Tzfat Zvi.

Council pointing out "the grave threat to international peace and security created by incessant acts of aggression against Israel conducted by the armed forces under the control and direction of the Government of Jordan."

The protest noted that since the acceptance by Egypt of the cease-fire on November 4, 23 aggressive acts have been committed by irregular forces against Egyptian forces in the Negev and in the Gaza Strip.

Between the protest of November 22 and yesterday, the Egyptians have been guilty of 23 additional breaches of the Armistice Agreement, 19 of which were in the Beitau Valley.

## West to Halt Support of Arab Refugees by 1960

The Western representatives on the UNRWA Advisory Council in Beirut have informed the United Nations that their Governments are not prepared to continue their contributions to UNRWA's budget after 1960, unless the United Nations agrees to halt the flow of new refugees into the camps.

He reported yesterday that the Western representatives stated that their Governments would not support the UNRWA budget after 1960 by means of resettlement and development projects. If after that date there were still unemployed refugees, then it must be the duty of the host countries to support them.

## Not a Coincidence

Our Diplomatic correspondent writes: Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, leaves today for Cairo for discussions with the junta on the Nitzana and other border problems. It cannot be a coincidence that yesterday's heavy attack by Egyptian artillery occurred on the eve of Gen. Burns' departure.

It will be recalled that a day before Gen. Burns left for Cairo in the latter part of August to try to break the deadlock over the Gaza talks, heavy fire was opened on the Nitzana area, along the Gaza Strip. Israel forces were obliged to overrun the post from which the fire was being directed in order to silence the guns. Then ensued about 10 days of forays by Egyptians into Israel territory, resulting in heavy loss of life and casualties.

Again two weeks ago just before Gen. Burns left for Cairo to discuss the Hammarskjöld proposals for the Nitzana area, Israeli forces broke out from the Gaza area. Egyptian directed jets were attacked from Jordan.

It is clearly impossible to escape the deduction that Egypt is bent on maintaining tension along the frontier and to step up that tension whenever an attempt is made by the U.N. to bring calm to the area.

## British Chief of Staff in Amman for Talks

AMMAN, Tuesday. — The chief of the British Imperial General Staff, General Sir Gerald Templer, arrived in Amman today for talks with Jordan government officials and to visit Arab Legion and Royal Air Force establishments. He will remain in Jordan three days.

He was greeted at Amman airport by Lieutenant-General John Glubb, the Legion's British Commander in Chief.

Gen. Templer later began his round of talks with King Hussein, Prime Minister Said al-Muftah and Defence Minister Farhan Shubailat.

In London, official circles indicated Gen. Templer has been given the task of convincing an increased British subsidy could best be applied to strengthen the Arab Legion and the National Guard. Concern has been caused in London by the growing national opposition within Jordan to British control of the Arab Legion. While British is heading diplomatic efforts to induce Jordan to join the Baghdad pact, many Jordanian factions would rather throw in their lot with the Egyptian side.

(UPI, BEIRUT, JNA)

## Sharett Meets Dulles On Israel's Request for Arms

### Ike, Eden May Plot Mid-East Strategy

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — A reaffirmation of Anglo-American solidarity and a "hands off" warning to Russia regarding both Europe and the Middle East with special reference, perhaps, to Persia and the Baghdad pact, are among the probable results of next month's meeting between President Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden, according to well-informed quarters here. The latter differ, however, substantially in the importance allotted to such subjects as Egypt, Cyprus, and the Arab-Israeli tangle.

A belief that the talks will decide whether America joins the Baghdad pact, underwrites the Egyptian dam construction project, and intervenes to mediate between Israel and the Arab states, is growing but hitherto lacks substantiation.

While the Middle East probably ranks high on the agenda, there is likelihood that Washington took the initiative in arranging the meeting with the British Ministers in order to work out a common line adoptable towards Russia in the light of the failure of the second Geneva conference and the partial revival of the cold war atmosphere.

A subsidiary motive probably is to reinforce Sir Anthony Eden's position regarding his domestic critics, since this will be the first time he is able to consult Moscow. Eisenhower and Dulles in his capacity as Premier. An informal invitation to Sir Anthony to visit Washington is understood to have been extended when a group of Senators and Congressmen visited London recently but the official invitation arrived only some days ago.

A minor point being pursued by commentators here is whether Mr. Harold Macmillan will still be Foreign Secretary next month when a group of Senators and Congressmen visit London recently but the official invitation arrived only some days ago.

NEADS reported that Arafat announced this after a conference between the Lebanese and Syrian Chiefs of Staff, Generals Fuad Shihab and Shawat Shukr, respectively, adding that full agreement has been reached on a bilateral military agreement.

## Britain Not Rearming Egypt—Churchill

LONDON, Tuesday (UPI). — Sir Winston Churchill said last night that he did not believe the British Government was attempting to rearm Egypt, except as part of the gradual policy of giving a certain proportion of weapons to different Middle East countries, and that he saw "no ground whatever for arming Egypt at the expense and to the detriment of Israel."

He made the statement when queried as to whether he agreed with the British arming of Egypt in view of the threat to Israel's peace and security. He was answering questions after addressing a Young Conservative rally at Woodford Green, his constituency.

He declared that he did not think British policy in the Middle East was "a policy of rearmament" and that "there is no difficulty in the Middle East which cannot be surmounted by vigorous and effective use of our resources."

## 20 U.S. TANKS FOR SAUDIA

Twenty heavy American tanks will be shipped to Saudi Arabia by the end of the year, according to the Cairo magazine "Rose el Yousef."

The magazine carried an item on the Soviet Embassy in Cairo reporting that of the more than 80 officials there, only four cannot speak Arabic.

## U.S. Sees No Progress to Peace

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The Israel Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, went into conference this afternoon with Secretary of State Dulles. It is understood they discussed Israel's request for arms which was submitted recently.

Mr. Sharett was accompanied by Ambassador Abba Eban and Minister Reuven Shiloah.

At his press conference earlier today, Mr. Dulles said he hoped Israel and the Arab states would see the advantage of reaching a settlement of their dispute, but he could not point to any concrete developments towards peace.

## Anglo-French Accord On Mid-East Policy

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan said today that in the Middle East, once the scene of many misunderstandings, Britain and France "have now for years been used to working together in the pursuit of a common policy."

The Foreign Secretary said that all over the world French policy and British policy had found themselves in fundamental agreement because "our interests are the same and we must go forward hand in hand."

He was addressing the annual general meeting of the Anglo-French society in the House of Lords.

As an illustration, the Foreign Secretary referred to the recent conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Geneva where, he said, the Secretary of State Dulles and Foreign Minister Pinay "in complete agreement on every aspect of our policy and were able to pursue a common course in even the smallest details."

He observed that relations between Britain and France had never been on such a sensible, tolerant family footing as they were today.

## Lebanon, Syria in 'Full' Accord on Army Pact

Another Lebanese claim that a military accord would be concluded with Syria "within a matter of days," was made yesterday, this time by Defence Minister Mafti Arafat.

NEADS reported that Arafat announced this after a conference between the Lebanese and Syrian Chiefs of Staff, Generals Fuad Shihab and Shawat Shukr, respectively, adding that full agreement has been reached on a bilateral military agreement.

## Soviets Discharge Oil At Suez, Load Rice

SUEZ, Tuesday (UPI). — Two Russian tankers unloaded 25,000 tons of refined oil here today for delivery to the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce.

Meanwhile, the Russian freighter "Krasnodar," which unloaded arms in Alexandria last week, took on 7,000 tons of rice in Port Said today. The rice is destined for Odessa.

(UPI, BEIRUT, JNA)

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 interview  
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**HERE & NOW**





## Social & Personal

A reception for Knesset Members and their wives was held by the President yesterday.

The President yesterday received Mrs. Grace Greek Orthodox Archbishop Ialorosa, Metropolitan of Naxos and Euboea, Greece. In the afternoon, Mrs. Grace was received at the Ministry for Religious Affairs by the Minister, Mr. Moshe Shapira. Accompanied by the Secretary of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Israel, Mr. Loufalakis, the Archbishop also visited the Knesset, where he was received by the Speaker, Mr. Yehoshua Katsenelson.

In the evening, a reception in Archbishop Ialorosa's honor was held at the home of Dr. Haim Vardi. Addressing the guests were Mr. A. Vlaschos, Diplomatic Representative of Greece in Jerusalem; Mr. Haim Vardi, Minister of Religious Affairs; Mr. Z. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs; and Mayor Gershon Agon.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Moshe Shapira, yesterday received in his office in the Tel Aviv Kirya, Mr. Mario Nair, head of Peru's Police Division for Aliens.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. G.W. Bolsselaer, gave a reception at his home last night after the weekly Kol Yisrael concert for the conductor, Mr. Arle Zemanek, and the soloist, Mr. Eliahu Rodikoff.

**ARRIVALS:** Mr. Daniel Lewin, Director of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry, from Jerusalem; Mr. Haim Vardi, Minister of Religious Affairs; Mr. Z. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs; and Mayor Gershon Agon.

Mr. Joseph Milbauer is to speak on "Le Poete Cocteau et l'Academie" at 6 o'clock this evening at the Centre de Culture Francaise, Jerusalem. Mr. Marcel Lefebvre, French Consul-General, will preside.

Dr. D. Lewin, Director of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry, is to address the Herlihy-Rotary Club at 8:30 this evening at the Eshkol Hotel on "Asian Countries and Israel."

Mr. Manuel Rosenthal, the French composer and conductor, is to lecture on "The Musician - His Life, Art and Personality" at the French Embassy, 311 Rehov Hayarkon, at 8:45 this evening. The lecture will be followed by a recital of works by Ravel.

The Independent Physicians Association invites all members to an extraordinary meeting which will take place tomorrow, Thursday, December 8, 1955, at 8:30 p.m. at the Medical Association Office, 9 Rehov Yavne, Tel Aviv.

**BIRTHS** - To Dalia (nee Carmi) and Solly Cohen on November 29 at Elna Harod, a son - Yisrael.

**DEATHS** - To Blanka and Yitzhak Nemer on Sunday, December 3, 1955, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem - a son.

**MOTHER-IN-LAW CLEARED OF KILLING GIRL**

Nineteen-year-old Rahel Musal, of Jerusalem, killed herself in June by poisoning her mother-in-law, Mrs. Yehoshua Musal, 70, who was suffering from cancer. The girl was cleared of the charge after a trial at the Jerusalem District Court.

Before her death, she had accused her mother-in-law of committing the act, but she later told a hospital employee that she was sorry for what she had done. In addition, her husband and mother who had been present, denied the accusation.

## Russia Giving Arms For Burmese Rice

RANGOON, Tuesday (Reuters). - Russia is expected to present Burma with arms and military equipment in return for a Burmese gift of rice, political observers said here. It was said that top-ranking representatives of both countries, at present meeting here, have already commenced preliminary negotiations on this exchange of gifts, and final decisions will be made tomorrow.

It was recalled that when President Tito of Yugoslavia visited Rangoon last year, the Yugoslav government reached agreement with the Burmese Government on a similar exchange of gifts. Premier U Nu then said that such exchanges of gifts for rice would not affect Burma's policy of neutrality in international affairs.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, in a renewed attack on "British colonialism," was reported yesterday to have said that the British were "sitting on the necks" of the Burmese people and robbing them.

He made his remarks on Saturday night in Tauxang, capital of the southern Shan States, where he was visiting. The reports were changed in telegraphic transmission.

**JERUSALEM** teachers should apply at the Municipal Education Department from 4-6 p.m. today to obtain the Hanukka presents for pupils of the first four grades.

**Where to go**

**JERUSALEM** - Your Lunch and Dinner at Home? Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 415. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel.

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**Exhibitions:** - 1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 18th Century. 3) The F.A.O. Conference in Rome and the International Conference on Migration Problems in Geneva. Mr. Avraham Daron, Israeli Diplomatic Representative in Greece, from Athens; Mr. B. Wile U.S. traffic expert, to study traffic problems on behalf of the U.S. Operations Mission; Mr. A. Hanochi, Director of the Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, from Europe; Mr. E. Basile, a short business trip to Europe; Dr. J. Smith, Superintendent of Health in Providence, Rhode Island, for a visit.

**DEPARTURES:** Mr. Jens Malling, Swedish Charge d'Affaires, for London to attend the 1955 International Rail Administration Building Congress; Mr. Hillel Dan of the Solid Bomb Management, for Düsseldorf, on behalf of the Landis Oil Company; and Mr. J. Friedman, Director of the Israel Oil Prospecting Co., in connection with the establishment of a petroleum industry in this country; Mr. Richard Reuter, Director of CARE, for Turkey, after a four-day visit.

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## Jerusalem Gets Nothing From Mital Hapayis

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A total of 202,763 tickets at 10 sh. each have been sold by Mital Hapayis in Jerusalem since the inception of the project in 1951. The city has to this date not received any grant from the scheme.

Under the regulations of Mital Hapayis, income is to be invested only in building hospitals and clinics, neither of which have been built in Jerusalem.

So far there have been about 10 lotteries, with an average income in Jerusalem of 115,000 each.

## Egged Promises Big Improvements

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday. - "Revolutionary improvements" in the bus service with the arrival of 150 new British buses during the next few years, were promised here today by representatives of Egged. The spokesman complained that bus service improvements were in many cases held up by the authorities which had to approve any change of innovation.

Egged now has 1,068 buses, a third of them modern Diesel vehicles, with a total of 45,000 seats. They convey 1.5 million passengers monthly, conveying over 1,350 drivers, about 10 per cent of them non-members of the cooperative. At present, about 200 of the hired drivers are becoming members, paying 14,000 per share, about half in cash.

The cooperative recently started courses at the Technion for instructors who will in turn teach members the principles of public relations and transport.

**Problem of Old Drivers**

Egged believes it has found a way of solving the thorny problem which besets many other organizations in the country: how to employ members productively when they are no longer able to carry on due to poor health or age. A scheme whereby ex-drivers from Haifa have been transferred from the steering wheel to a newly established Maintenance Department has just completed its first three months of trial successfully.

Fifteen ex-drivers, aged 35 to 64, were invited to try their hand at electro-mechanical repairs in a course given by the guidance of Mr. P. Geller, head of the department, and two instructors. None of the "apprentices" knew much about mechanics. Today, after three months, they work as a team and have reached 70 per cent of the production norm of a first class workman. In two or three more months, Mr. Geller hopes his "team of grandfathers" (most of them are) will work as well as the most skilled mechanics.

The most satisfying aspect of working at a bench is that "the tools" argue some of the employees said. One of them was among the first four Jews to receive a bus-driver's licence in Haifa.

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME** 12.30, 12.45, 12.55, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 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9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.0



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City	High	Low
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Haifa	65	45
Beersheba	62	42
Yotvata	60	40
Dimona	58	38
Beer-Sheva	55	35
Jericho	52	32
Hebron	50	30
Heizlet	48	28

At Jerusalem at 3 p.m. 11:15: 65°; 11:30: 62°; 11:45: 58°; 12:00: 55°; 12:15: 52°; 12:30: 50°; 12:45: 48°; 1:00: 45°; 1:15: 42°; 1:30: 40°; 1:45: 38°; 2:00: 35°; 2:15: 32°; 2:30: 30°; 2:45: 28°; 3:00: 25°; 3:15: 22°; 3:30: 20°; 3:45: 18°; 4:00: 15°; 4:15: 12°; 4:30: 10°; 4:45: 8°; 5:00: 5°; 5:15: 3°; 5:30: 1°; 5:45: 0°; 6:00: -2°; 6:15: -4°; 6:30: -6°; 6:45: -8°; 7:00: -10°; 7:15: -12°; 7:30: -14°; 7:45: -16°; 8:00: -18°; 8:15: -20°; 8:30: -22°; 8:45: -24°; 9:00: -26°; 9:15: -28°; 9:30: -30°; 9:45: -32°; 10:00: -34°; 10:15: -36°; 10:30: -38°; 10:45: -40°; 11:00: -42°; 11:15: -44°; 11:30: -46°; 11:45: -48°; 12:00: -50°; 12:15: -52°; 12:30: -54°; 12:45: -56°; 1:00: -58°; 1:15: -60°; 1:30: -62°; 1:45: -64°; 2:00: -66°; 2:15: -68°; 2:30: -70°; 2:45: -72°; 3:00: -74°; 3:15: -76°; 3:30: -78°; 3:45: -80°; 4:00: -82°; 4:15: -84°; 4:30: -86°; 4:45: -88°; 5:00: -90°; 5:15: -92°; 5:30: -94°; 5:45: -96°; 6:00: -98°; 6:15: -100°; 6:30: -102°; 6:45: -104°; 7:00: -106°; 7:15: -108°; 7:30: -110°; 7:45: -112°; 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## A CORRESPONDENT IN AN OTHER COLUMN HAS PUT FORWARD THE CLAIM THAT ISRAEL IS LOSING ITS WAR ON THE PROPAGANDA FRONT.

That is perhaps going rather far, but it must be taken into consideration that after a poor start the Arab states, and particularly Egypt, have evidently taken advice on the more favourable presentation of their position and have to a large extent succeeded. Official information in a situation such as the slow war in which we have been engaged by our neighbours for several years past consists of three elements: it must be full, accurate and prompt. If it falls in any of these essentials, it will be rejected and discounted in favour of that supplied to the world press by the enemy, even if his reports are no better than those from the Arabian Nights. It has been claimed, and not without justice, that our information has fallen short on all three counts. While it would be absurd to blame the deterioration of Israel's position on inadequate public information—particularly on military matters—it is certainly true to say that this has been a factor in the poor press which Israel's struggle against Egypt has received recently in leading newspapers abroad, including those which in the past have been inclined to be friendly.

Systematic publicity must be based on one of two possible policies—either to conceal all, and tell the world what the government in power wishes, or to permit free access and allow anyone interested to form his own judgment. Happily, through good times and bad, Israel has always applied the second system, and in due course the public has learnt not to worry unduly when a newspaperman came to see, and found fault. In matters of security we appear often to relapse into a sudden urge for secrecy that can only be a flashback to the days of Haganah and underground defence, when to show your strength might be to lose it. Of course there is always the danger that a newspaperman may carry in his mind details of security importance that are not permitted to appear in his censored story, and there will always be some places and some equipment that are not on view. But large-scale military training is never wholly secret, and reports of an attack on an Israel border patrol, whose routine work has previously been shown in a newsworthy way, will mean more and will be read with greater understanding. Visitors to the frontier areas during the past year have frequently said afterwards that they had obtained an entirely new view of the situation and its difficulties. Were the Army more generous in permitting the press to see its work, this new and more sympathetic view would have been much more widely diffused.

The danger of inaccuracy or incompleteness in official statements has never been more aptly illustrated than over the Nitzana battle. The first such report failed to make it plain that the Sabha Hill from which Egyptian forces were dislodged in order to clear the Nitzana area was in Egyptian territory. When foreign correspondents subsequently learned that the post had been re-occupied by Egyptian forces they were inclined to accept Nasser's version of a great and successful counter-attack; would the Israel Army, they argued, have permitted him to return into Israel territory without a fight? The American press at any rate accepted this version, produced a map with Sabha in the Nitzana area, and Nasser had won a bloodless battle. It is almost superfluous to add that if details of such stories are made after any considerable lapse of time they will reach editorial offices when the stories they involve have ceased to be of interest. The story will be remembered and the denial overlooked.

We cannot afford to lose many such battles. We cannot afford to have the veracity or completeness of our official statements doubted for a reputation for reliability in this respect is the only weapon against Nasser's fabrications and oriental imagery. It may be better in the end for one newsman to see too much than for the world to be misled by the veracity of Nasser's fabrications.

## Communiqués are Late, Dull; Correspondents Hampered Losing the Public Relations War

By a Special Correspondent  
ISRAEL has won a series of battles along her borders. She is losing a war, and it is not against Egypt. Its front begins at Gaza and Khan Yunis and Nitzana, but it ends in American homes on television screens. It ends on the front pages of British daily papers. It ends in a French newspaper.

Last Thursday for example there was an exchange of fire at Kifnifin which was reported that evening by the military spokesmen in one brief sentence, via, that the Egyptians had opened fire on a patrol which did not reply. Cairo, however, published a communiqué accusing Israel of attacking the Gaza Strip with all kinds of weapons (which were mentioned in detail) and gave additional information about an exchange of firing that went on for several hours "despite the efforts of U.N. observers to obtain a cease-fire."

The Israel spokesman was apparently unable to obtain all the facts regarding this exchange of fire until the next day. As a result, the truth concerning the Egyptian attack was not given to the press until Friday morning. By this time the Egyptian story had already been published; once again the truth had gone by default.

Now the distance from Kifnifin to Tel Aviv is surely not greater than the distance from Gaza to Cairo. Furthermore it is not likely that the Egyptian lines of communication are so far superior to Israel's as to enable the Cairo spokesman to be so many hours ahead of the spokesman in Tel Aviv.

Again, a U.S. national television network sent a crew of cameramen and reporters here at a cost of thousands of dollars. Their main interest was the Gaza Strip. They wanted to bring to the world the difficulties and dangers of security on the border. They asked to film a routine Israel military patrol about its daily job of keeping Egyptians out of Israel. The Army did not allow it. The story of the patrol remained unfulfilled.

A correspondent of an influential New York newspaper, here on a special study tour, wished to visit a women's army training base. She was told that the time was not suitable. The work of the girls remained unreported. In both cases Israel's own spokesmen, and Egypt's, benefited.

Censorship is always a problem for newspapermen, but the actual form of censorship is only symptomatic. Decisions of what news of a border clash is to be revealed by the Army spokesman and when, often appear arbitrary and based exclusively on security considerations. Visiting pressmen claim that these decisions should also involve weighing news and propaganda needs.

The Israel Army won a major victory at Nitzana. A hastily untrue Egyptian counter-claim swept our victory out of the world press. Did we, with truth to back us, hurry correspondents to the front so that they could judge the facts for themselves? No, Israel did not. Egypt did. Did we rush pressmen, photographers and cameramen to the Egyptian prisoners' camp? Yes, over two weeks later.

We can build water pipelines and strike oil. But one anti-Israel headline on the front-page is equal to a hundred stories of our peace and progress on page 5 or page 10. The most important news about Israel emanates from Israel, from the borders, from the Army. This is the cause of our losing those decisive battles of the television sets and newspaper headlines.

A civilian professional publicity man, recognized as quite competent in his field, offered to share his knowledge of publicity techniques with a military spokesman. The spokesman rejected the offer. His face registered an expression which could only be interpreted as meaning: "Things are bad enough. Does he want to confuse them even more?"

But publicity—the exploitation of all man's means of communication with his fellows—is today a technique if nothing more. Israel entrusts this technique, in most cases to not-technicians. Take the wording of official communiqués: The Foreign Ministry spokesman, on a life-and-death issue such as the Egyptian blockade of the international waterway through the Gulf of Akaba, said (as quoted in The Jerusalem Post, September 14, 1955):

"The new regulations are a new serious infringement by Egypt of the freedom of navigation through this international channel. Legitimate demands to guarantee the freedom of passage and security in the area."

song writers did in Elizabethan England. In fact, to demonstrate his preoccupation with the exploitation of the Hebrew language as his point of departure in the new vocal style, Mr. Admon played a series of his songs among them "Yalel," "Hilnach Yaffa," "Ma Dodech" etc. on the tape recorder.

"The Song of Deborah," a biblical Cantata for female soloist, choir and orchestra, showed the composer's dramatic capacity. With his intriguing choruses in the percussion section, and his broad treatment of the choral movements, this work effectively pictures the story of Deborah and Barak (from the Book of Judges); it would be ideally suited to the stage as a scenic concerto (in Kant Orff's style). The recorded version of "Deborah" we heard was a Kol Yisrael-Kol Men Lagolah joint production.

Y. KARA!

There is also a good deal to be said against official catalogues of enemy acts, issued only occasionally, often before a retaliatory measure. If there is constant cause for punitive actions, there should be constant tours of areas of contact, and constant awareness by the foreign correspondents of this state of affairs, as evidenced by their own eyes.

There is also a good deal to be said against official catalogues of enemy acts, issued only occasionally, often before a retaliatory measure. If there is constant cause for punitive actions, there should be constant tours of areas of contact, and constant awareness by the foreign correspondents of this state of affairs, as evidenced by their own eyes.

If it is a matter of policy that all Army communiqués be as brief and laconic as possible, and at the same time correspondents are not given the facilities to get their own eye-witness accounts of events, then editors abroad will continue to prefer the Egyptian versions of the same incidents, however untrue. The Cairo communiqués tend to be more colourful and what is more important, they appear on the editorial desks abroad hours ahead of the dry and dull Israeli statements.

Military action, it is said, is a phase of diplomacy. Today diplomacy embraces public relations. And public relations is not only a matter of technique, but of top-level policy. At present Israel's policy appears to be that the less said the better. Egypt is winning the propaganda battle by the swift and effective exploitation of her best weapon—the truth.

## Readers' Letters

**CARE AND TOY FUND**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir:—On the occasion of my first visit to Israel I am indeed glad to be able to advise you that CARE, with the cooperation of the Lieber Company, will this year again send you 1,500 bags of candy to the Haganah Toy Fund.

Our Mission Chief in Israel, Mr. Frank H. Thomas, has told me of the happiness that The Post Toy Fund brings to thousands of children in the border settlements and new immigrant villages. To CARE the well-being and happiness of children of all countries is paramount.

Yours, etc.  
**RICHARD REUTER**  
Executive Director, CARE Inc.  
(Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.)

**"SAMSON"**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir:—I read in your issue of today, of the "rousing success" of the performance of Handel's "Samson" at the Habimah Hall on November 8.

I think it is not in your paper's interest to allow your reporters to send in exaggerated reports for publication. Everybody present on that evening will agree with me that the applause was friendly (any Israel audience is friendly and patient, sometimes even polite) but not prolonged, nor were there eight curtain calls. After the general "thanks" to all participants, there was only one for the conductor and for Miss Kraus. "Inspired" reports such as yours do not make a performance any better but lower respect for The Jerusalem Post as a true informant of the public.

Yours, etc.  
**MUSICIAN**  
Jerusalem, November 11

Opinions as to applause apparently vary as much as those on performance. The reception was, in the critic's view, more than friendly, and he thinks, deservedly so. Although there was some discussion as to whether there had been seven curtain calls or eight, three is not the figure quoted by the reporter, who presented the director as he saw it, and if he was "inspired," it must have been by the performance.

IL 2780

## Yesterday's Press 'Original Sin'

THE latest Egyptian demand to extend the Gaza Strip to Eilat, and to turn the latter into an international free port has its roots, according to "Haret," in the "original sin" of the men of the Jewish Agency, who have always been ready to compromise and make concessions. This proposal, like all the rest, bears out the truth that concessions and compromises not only do not resolve disputes and make for peace, but also serve as a bridgehead for increased aggression and further demands.

"Haret" (non-party) also refers to "sins with roots in the past," but it refers to mistakes and blunders in the economic field. The Supplementary Budget now presented by the Minister of Finance, says the paper, shows too much of a discrepancy between things as they are and things as they ought to be, and Mr. Eshkol has failed to demonstrate that the items listed in his proposal are thoroughly justified or that they are not just intended to cover up waste. And all this in a time of emergency. If this is how the Government wants to spend a large part of the national income, it will only cause untold damage to our future economic independence.

"Haret" (Local Agenda) writes that the Government has a panacea called "absorbing financial surpluses" but this process actually succeeds only in cutting back on production and on the export of goods, while on the other hand, it is unable to control the ever-mounting currency circulation.

"Haret" (Histrut) writes that the Canadian initiative to accept a number of Arab refugees to a new approach to the problem and is the first indication of a Western country's desire to make a constructive contribution to its solution. We on our part are also ready to assist, but the basic solution is in the hands of the Arabs and the great powers.

## Wage Cut Will Stop Inflation

By ANNA LERNER  
IN the earlier part of this analysis there was the implicit assumption that among the rising prices that result from an increase in the money wage rate, there is also an equal rise in the price of foreign currency, i.e. that the price and cost increases are accompanied by a proportional devaluation of the Pound, such a devaluation, making import and export prices rise (in L.S.) together with other prices, would be necessary to keep imports and exports at the same level in the economy as before the increase in the wage, so that the economy could keep functioning in the same way as before (keeping the real wage and all the other real phenomena of the economy unchanged).

A failure to devalue would result in an increase in imports and a decrease in exports. This might be covered by a deterioration of the balance of payments (financed by increased foreign aid or the using up of foreign balances or credits). Prices would then rise less than wages and there would be an increase in real wages. (Prices would also rise less than profits and there would be an increase in real profits.) While it would seem unlikely that the government would deliberately adopt a policy of increasing real wages, profits and consumption at the expense of more foreign aid, there is a greater danger that the government might adopt such a policy in panic efforts to check the cost inflationary effect via the CLA (cost-of-living allowance system). The results are, however, the same, regardless of the intentions.

**No Great Gain in Productivity**  
A sufficiently large increase in productivity would offset the effect of a wage increase in increasing costs and would prevent the inflation. But the increase in productivity that may reasonably be expected is not only insufficient to permit the proposed increase in the wage, it is not even sufficient to prevent an inflation if the wage remains unchanged. The recent approach to relative stability in the price level was produced by the use of a large part of our foreign aid for consumption, so that we are already consuming more than we are producing.

We are not increasing our powers of production and of export to the extent which will enable us to replace expected importations in foreign aid in the future. As soon as we take some of the necessary steps in the direction of economic independence, we will reduce imports for consumption. (This will of course be greatly aggravated by increased need for spending on armaments.) The supply of foreign aid funds which have been solemnly consecrated to investment and the absorption of immigrants.

The policy described above is one of avoiding inflation by freezing the wage level, but raising the price level by devaluation. This devaluation would have a very bad psychological effect now that a certain stability of the L.S. has been achieved. It would take several more years to get a new rate of exchange accepted as sufficiently stable, for example, to give substantial foreign investment a chance in Israel.

**Subsidies, Taxes**  
It is possible to avoid official devaluation and yet move toward economic independence by making use of export subsidies and import taxation.

This devaluation effect on exports and imports is exactly equivalent to a devaluation of the same magnitude. It would, however, be recognized as such and would encourage damaging speculation. This solution would also involve the administrative and political tangles of giving subsidies and imposing taxes, and it would also give the workers the false impression that their real wages would be maintained with resulting disappointment.

IL 3250

## Wage Cut Will Stop Inflation

By ANNA LERNER  
THERE is a way of avoiding this harm to the economy from devaluation, open or disguised, without incurring any real sacrifice (to that which is inevitable in moving towards economic independence). This way does, however, go against established habits of thought (or perhaps rather established political slogans).

We could get the same real results if instead of raising the price level by devaluation, we adopted a policy of reducing the price level by cutting the wage. If money wages were cut by 25 per cent (instead of having a devaluation of 25 per cent) import prices would stay unchanged, but the prices of the domestic element in goods and services would fall by 25 per cent. If these constitute 2/3 of consumption, the total price of consumption goods would fall by only 2/3 of 1/4, i.e. by 2/12, to 10/12; while wages and incomes have fallen to 8/12 of the previous level. Real wages and incomes would therefore have fallen in the ratio of 10 to 8, just as related above.

Workers (and others) would be saved from devaluation and the resulting disturbance, dislocation and delay in reaching stability and economic independence.

**Two More Reasons**  
While the immediate reasons for preferring the policy of reducing price level are that it protects the Israel pound (at no real cost to the economy or to the workers), there are two additional reasons that may well be of even greater importance.

The first is that this path alone makes it clear to everybody that there has to be a reduction in real consumption. The policy of holding money wages constant will appear to most workers as a promise of an unchanged real wage. This will inevitably lead to disappointment when the real wage falls (unless economic independence is again sacrificed and investment funds continue to be consumed), and to a demand for an increase in money wages. The policy of reducing the price level by cutting the money wage avoids this deception; and it would lead to relief rather than disappointment when it is seen that the fall in the real wage is much less than the cut in the money wage.

This consideration, however, will appeal only to leaders who feel they can tell the public the whole truth even if it is unpleasant, who believe in Histrut, and who can call it forth in their followers. It will not appeal to leaders who feel that only pleasant illusions can be fed to the public.

The second additional reason for preferring the policy of reducing the price level is that it brings into the open the nature of the "Wage Authority," on which the Israel economy is based. The half-conscious nature of the development, up to the present, of the "Wage Authority," and the insufficiently realized responsibilities of the Wage Authority, which has been determining the wage and the price level, will be dealt with in the following section.

This is the second of four articles. The first appeared yesterday.

IL 3250

## MUSICAL DIARY

THE Israel String Quartet (Fayyaz, Rosenberg, Fenyves, Roemer and Yellin) gave a top-flight performance of Bartok's Quartet in the new vocal style. In the new vocal style, Mr. Admon played a series of his songs among them "Yalel," "Hilnach Yaffa," "Ma Dodech" etc. on the tape recorder.

With his intriguing choruses in the percussion section, and his broad treatment of the choral movements, this work effectively pictures the story of Deborah and Barak (from the Book of Judges); it would be ideally suited to the stage as a scenic concerto (in Kant Orff's style). The recorded version of "Deborah" we heard was a Kol Yisrael-Kol Men Lagolah joint production.

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